will never consent to *enter into measures of defence in time of peace.* Why, sir, I always thought that a time of peace and prosperity, was the proper time to take measures of security against *times of danger.* We ought to be alarmed to hear such language from so respectable a statesman. It evinces to my mind that there is something rotten at bottom. I do not mean, sir, that there is any thing corrupt—for the gentleman who uttered these sentiments is known to be an honorable and honest man. No one can respect him more than I do. What I mean is, that the principles he adopts on this occasion are without foundation, and coming from so respectable a source, they are attended with the more danger. Upon these principles, we are not to think of self-defence until the sword is lifted over our heads, and our country wrapt in flames. These principles will lead us to total inaction and degradation.

Again, the gentleman from Maryland tells us that projects of this kind will lead to slavery, beggary and want, and calls upon us to look at the nations of Europe to verify the assertion. If the gentleman will prove to us that measures of this kind have produced that effect in foreign countries, or that they will produce it in this country, I will lift up both my hands against them. This is the first time that I ever heard, that to protect the commerce and commercial towns of a country, would reduce the people to a state of beggary and slavery. I believe most fully, that to leave commerce unprotected, and thus to suffer it to be destroyed, will be leading our citizens in a very direct road to inaction, and a state of abject meanness. But gentlemen from the south are under a very great mistake upon this subject. There is, let me tell them, a commercial spirit in this country that cannot be suffocated—Do what we may, it will be heard and felt. I did cherish a hope, sir, that something would at length be done, to enable the government to lay a foundation for permanent fortifications. Low as the sum is now reduced for this purpose, still we find objections to it. 'Tis this, which I think ought to arouse our feelings.

Gentlemen have alluded to a document from the war department, to shew that the money already appropriated for fortifications has not been expended. I shall always mention the head of that department with great respect and deference. I have before explained the probable reason, why this money has not been expended. The money was not granted for the erection of new works. Even this small sum of one hundred thousand dollars, added to the money unexpended of the former appropriation, will enable the government to lay the foundation of an efficient plan of defence. Let it be once understood, that this is the wish of the nation, and I have no doubt it will be done. It is very possible, that if we determine to do nothing but patch up old works, the government may find a difficulty in expending even the small sum we may appropriate.—I did hope, sir, when my honorable colleague came forward with his proposition, that we should be able to obtain a larger sum; but since that seems now out of the question, I do still hope that the appropriation will not be suffered to dwindle into nothing.

[*To be Continued.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

PROCLAMATION *OF THE GALLIC EMPEROR,* TO HIS ARMY.

Soldiers!—You have justified my expectation, and worthily answered the confidence of the French people—You have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage as you have shewn intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats.—You are the worthy defenders of my honor and crown and of the great people—as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery—I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers.—These are the results of our labors.

One of the first military powers of Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and defiles of Franconia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the interval four engagements and a great battle. We have procured at Potsdam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners—taken 65 stands of their colours, amongst which are those of the king of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of twenty generals. Nevertheless, more than one half of you regret not to have fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, as far as the Oder—are in our power.

Soldiers! The Russians boast of coming to us—We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half the road—they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we showed it after that battle, in which its emperor, court, and the wreck of its army were only indebted for their safety, to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.

Nevertheless, whilst we march to meet the Russians, new armies found in the interior of the empire, come to take our place, in order to keep our conquests. My whole people have risen, indignant at the unworthy capitulation which the Prussian ministers, in their delirium proposed to us. Our roads and frontier towns, are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps. *We will no longer be the sport of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the continent, and the tyranny of the seas.*

Soldiers, I cannot better express to you the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily shew me.

From our imperial camp at Potsdam, October 26, 1806.

By order of the Emperor,
(Signed) NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

POLAND.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following:—

John Henery Dombrowski, General of division, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor commander of the royal order of the iron crown; Joseph Wybicki, representative of the cities in the Diet of 1791:

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE POLES.

"POLES—Napoleon the great, invincible, advances into Poland at the head of three hundred thousand men; without attempting to penetrate into the secret of his views, let it be our only endeavor to render ourselves, worthy of his greatness.

"I will see," (he has said,) "I will see whether you deserve to be a nation I am going to Posen; there shall the first plan for your benefit be concerted."

"Poles, it depends upon you to be an independent people, to acquire a country.—Your avenger, your re-creator has appeared.

"Hasten to meet him from every side, as oppressed children hasten to meet their father, who come to bring them aid. Bring him your hearts, your arms. Prove to him that you are ready to shed your blood to re-acquire your country He knows that you are disarmed, he will supply you with arms.

"And you, Poles, who have been compelled by your oppressors to fight against your own interests——Come, assemble under the banners of your country.

"Soon, called by Napoleon the Great, shall Kosciusko speak to you by his command. In the mean time, receive this token of high protection. Recollect, that the call he gave you to assemble in legions in Italy has not deceived you. Those legions it was, deserving the approbation of the invincible heroes of Europe, who gave him the first conception of the Polish spirit and the Polish character."

At the imperial head-quarters, Berlin, November 3, 1806.

"DOMBROWSKI
"WYBICKI"

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Fruitful as late years have been of calamity to the Continent, it has seldom fallen to our lot to present to our readers so large a mass of afflicting, yet certainly not unexpected, intelligence, as they will find in our paper of to day. The whole of the Prussian territories to the Oder are in the possession of the enemy, and there is no longer any Prussian army on this side the Vistula——Blucher's corps, the smallest in point of numbers, the most determined and gallant in bearing, was the last that surrendered, after a defence worthy of the man who was honored with the particular regard of the great Frederick—He drew three of the strongest divisions of the French army, Murat's, Soult's, and Bernadotte's, from the heart of the Prussian territories to Lubeck, and did not surrender till after the most obstinate and noble resistance His own report to his Sovereign will afford our readers the clearest detail of his operations—Taking possession of Lubeck he defended that city against four times his force, and even against that superiority, he would have been able to have maintained his position if every one had done his duty—"but alas! (adds the General), that was not the case." After the French had forced the gates of Lubeck, the battle continued with the utmost obstinacy in the streets, the squares, streets, churches and houses were filled with the dying and the dead——A more dreadful conflict is scarcely to be found in history—Upwards of 5000 men are said to have fallen——Nor did the termination of the conflict put an end to the miseries to which the inhabitants were exposed—Then began the systems of pillage—The excesses commited were dreadful—For several hours the town was exposed to all the violence and rapacity of the French soldiery.——It was with difficulty the French Generals were able to check them.

The capitulation of Blucher's corps was signed on the 7th at Ratlau. The officers are prisoners on parole—the General is at Hamburg. Besides Blucher's corps, the French on their arrival at Lubeck made 200 Swedes prisoners, who had embarked on the Trave for Stralsund, but were detained by adverse winds.——In addition to the report of Blucher's operations, our readers will find Prince Hohenlohe's account of the movement of his division from its arrival at Boitzenburg to its capitulation at Prentzlow. The Prince complains of having fallen a sacrifice to the neglect of the advice he had given.

"I can vindicate," he says, "my operations throughout the whole of this campaign, and justify my conduct to my contemporaries and posterity, to your majesty and to my own conscience. I am convinced that I am the unfortunate sacrifice of the neglect of the advice which I had at an early period given."

There does indeed seem to have been a most extraordinary and unaccountable neglect or treachery some where. For, though we are able to account for the surrender of the different corps of the Prussian army to such an immense superiority of force as was brought against them, yet it is utterly impossible to account for the surrender of the fortresses—Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Hameln, & last and most astonishing of all, Magdeburgh,—Magdeburgh upon which engineering had exhausted its utmost art; which could have sustained a siege of months, and which could have hardly been taken by any other foe than famine. Custrin, we believe, was never taken during the seven years war. Stettin held out when the Great Frederick had lost Berlin—Yet both those places open their gates at the first summons, and Magdeburgh yields without waiting for any approaches to be made, or for being invested in form. It is said that Magdeburgh was destitute of the commonest necessaries.—Why was it so? When Prussia was resolved to go to war, was it not of the utmost importance that all her strong places should have been placed in the best possible state of defence? It cannot be that his Prussian majesty was informed of those things when he went to war—he must have supposed that his ministers had done what was their obvious and bounden duty. There has been the basest negligence and treachery some where.—But unhappily complaint and accusation are unavailing—the mischief is done—may it not be irremediable!

Where his Prussian majesty is, we know not with certainty—we suppose he is gone to Koningsberg,—the queen has already arrived there. We are unable to state what force remains to his Prussian majesty.—A German paper says, he has assembled in East Prussia 33 battalions and 45 squadrons, between 30, and 40,000 men.—With this force he will of course retire beyond the Vistula. The Russians who are said to have actually advanced to the Oder have fallen back, and will join the Prussians. Their only system at present is that of protracted warfare. Yet one article by the mails (two of which arrived yesterday, the 2d and 3d) mentions a rumour of an armistice having been concluded. It is not probable—yet negociations are said to be carrying on between Lucchesini and Zastrow on the part of Prussia, and Duroc on the part of France. Bonaparte was still at Berlin on the 11th, but Davoust's division has advanced to Posen, and it is even said that Lasnes has passed the Vistula. After collecting the troops that had been detached after Blucher, and against Magdeburgh, Bonaparte will advance into Poland. His intention of restoring the kingdom of Poland developes itself more and more. The Polish general Dombrowski has published a proclamation to the Poles, and Kosciusko is again to hoist his standard in his native country. But it will not be the standard of liberty—Bonaparte may establish a kingdom; he may wrest Poland from the power of Prussia and Austria and Russia, but it will be as much enslaved as it is now; it will be a kingdom over which he will rule with despotic sway; it will be made as subservient to his views and will as it has been to the powers by which it was dismembered.

In the mean time, whilst principalities and kingdoms are falling on every side as it were by magic, what are the intentions of Austria?—The archduke Charles is said to be on the point of entering Silesia.—What are the views of Austria? Does she intend to repossess herself of that province which was taken from her by the Great Frederick, or is she sending her troops to Austria Poland, to prevent the flame of revolution from spreading through her territories in that quarter? We can hardly think Bonaparte will consent to her taking possession of Silesia, and if he be determined upon depriving the three powers of the territories which they divided amongst themselves, and erecting them into a kingdom, he will not be deterred from his design by the military force which Austria may station in her part of Poland. Indeed we see no reason for supposing that his sentiments or intentions with respect to Austria are a bit more favourable than they were. We remark that he is fortifying Branau with great diligence; a sufficient proof that he has no intention of evacuating it speedily.

The decease of the duke of Brunswick took place on the 10th, at a little village near Altona. His wound was mortal, but the grief of being dispossessed of his territories and of his subjects, whom he loved with all the tenderness of a parent, accelerated his death.

November 20.

It is confidently reported that the Jews of Prussia have declined sending any of their Rabbies to the Grand Sanhedrim convoked by the French government, and now actually sitting at Paris. In consequence of the invitation sent to them, the rulers and heads of tribes among the Prussian Jews have assembled, and declared in the most unequivocal, clear, and solemn manner, that Prussia is their country—that they never wish for a better, and that it is not a point in their religion to prefer the Holy Land to any other, as has been supposed by the Christian Divines. Conformable to this doctrine, they have notified, in the most public and authentic manner, this declaration, and have invited his Prussian majesty to receive their homage and oath of fealty, before the altar, at the Grand Synagogue at Potsdam. It is said that his majesty has expressed much satisfaction at this declaration, and has given the Jews to understand, that he will attend at their places of worship on his return from the army.—The voluntary subscriptions of the Jews at Berlin are without example, some of them having subscribed 1000 guineas, and none under 100l. sterling.

November 22

According to accounts from the French coast, most of the troops in the garrison in that line have been marched to the seat of war; if this be true, either the allied armies must be in considerable force, or Bonaparte wishes to put an end to the contest at once, by a stroke that will not require to be repeated. If the latter should be his object, it may be defeated by experience and dexterity. The Prussians have dearly purchased the one; and if Lord Hutchinson should reach the allied camp in time, he may be safely looked to for the other. Much, say, perhaps the whole, in the end, will depend on the part which Austria may take in these struggles. The neutrality of that cabinet will rest on the successes of Bonaparte; for if fortune should continue to smile on him, it would be the height of rashness to take any part that would draw down the lightning of his vengeance on her head. Under the pretext of neutrality, Austria may recruit her forces, and recover from the wounds inflicted in the battle of Austerlitz; and if an opening should offer, either policy or generosity would, in all probability, unsheath the sword.

The military requisitions in Spain have given rise to different opinions. To resist the oppressions of France cannot be the object; nor yet South America; for in the feeble state of the Spanish navy, troops could not be transported thither. The invasion of Portugal, in all likelihood, is the aim. We cannot, from the distribution of our land forces, assist the Portuguese with men; and it is men only can save them. If the subjugation of Portugal then should be the object of Spain, and if the former should be constrained to yield, the court of Lisbon, it is thought, will remove to Brazil, where it will be followed by all those who do not wish to bend their neck to the Spanish yoke.

It is now confidently said, that Vera Cruz is the first object of the expedition which sailed a few days since under general Crauford; and then Lima. When gen. Crauford has reached his destination, we shall have ten thousand men in South America, a force amply sufficient to secure the possession of that invaluable conquest.

A few days since a meeting of the Sierra Leone company, took place at the New London tavern, Cheapside, Mr. Thornton in the chair, when the hon. gentleman read the report of the state of the company to the meeting. It concluded with observing, that, in consequence of one of the objects for which the company had been formed, viz. the abolition of the slave trade, being in a fair train of accomplishment; the company being considerably in debt, and their expences unavoidably increasing; the governors, therefore, recommended the giving up the colony to government. On Thursday Mr. Thornton attended a committee of the privy council, and made an offer of the company's charter. Mr. Thornton received for answer, that the offer should be laid before his majesty. It is supposed some difficulty will arise, on account of the company wishing to retain some power in the colony, although they give up the charter.

November 24.

All the British troops have withdrawn from Calabria Ulterior, except the garrison of Scylla (which consists of 200 men, under the command of Major Robinson) together with a strong detachment of his Sicilian majesty's forces that had recently been sent thither under the command of major-general Acton. The enemy having re-organized their army, by a junction of all their scattered divisions, and an augmentation to their forces having joined them from the neighbourhood of Palermo, they have been enabled to resume an advantageous position on the heights of Monteleone.

November 23.

Magdeburgh surrendered on the 8th to general Ney, after a blockade of 24 days. The garrison consisted of 20,000 men. All the soldiers are to be sent to France as prisoners of war. The booty found in it was immense. It is said, that it contained treasure to the amount of seven millions sterling. Hameln, in Hanover, has likewise capitulated. Louis Bonaparte occupies Hanover. Oldenburgh has been taken possession of in the name of the king of Holland. Murat, Bernadotte, and Soult, with their respective corps, have marched to Berlin.

The proclamation of the two Poles attached to the French army, and addressed to their countrymen, by order of Bonaparte, is a prelude to the invasion of that state by the French, with a view of erecting it into a kingdom, under Jerome Bonaparte. Davoust's corps has reached Posen, in Poland, and is to be followed by a great part of the army. In the mean time, the emperor of Russia has ordered a levy of four recruits for every 500 souls. This levy was to commence on the 1st of January next. Notwithstanding all these military preparations, it is thought by some that negociations of a pacific complexion are in a train between Russia and France; yet it can hardly be supposed that Alexander would give up Poland, at least, [illegible] or that Bonaparte [illegible] of the list of conquests he has [illegible].

December 5.

We have received Dutch papers to the 25th ult. their contents are very important. From the commencement of the war, between France and Prussia, we conceived that Austria would be ultimately involved in hostilities with France and that it would be impossible for that power to maintain its neutrality, if even disposed to do so. Bonaparte, who is fruitful in pretext, would soon find one to violate it. His successes in the North of Germany have filled his head with schemes of unbounded conquest, and it is not to be doubted but he has said in his mind, "Francis must be reduced to the situation of Frederick William!" The cabinet of Vienna appears to have foreseen this, and to have profited in the interval of every advantage that could contribute either to avert the intended blow, or meet it when it came. The Austrian army is now in a fine condition—numerous, well disciplined, and headed by a chief, that has already given proofs of his undaunted bravery and military skill; the position of that army is favorable, either to defensive or offensive operations; and we are now more inclined to think than ever, that Austria, in a short time, will take a part in the war. The intelligence from Vienna, of the 8th ult. strengthens this opinion. The notes presented by the French Ambassador in that city, to the Austrian minister, were answered on the same day. This shews that the cabinet was not taken by surprise. If the contents of these notes were what we have already stated, that the Austrian troops (80,000) should evacuate Bohemia, and that prince Charles should not place himself at their head, (and it is not to be doubted that these were the insolent demands,) we may guess at the answer. The notes were delivered on the 5th ult. and, seven days after, the Austrians were advancing towards the borders of Silesia and East Gallicia. In the Frankfort article it is stated, that the Austrians were moving to the side where the Russians are expected. There is more to be collected from these movements than from all Bonaparte's proclamations and fabricated letters. The intercourse between the courts of Petersburg and Vienna is more frequent than at any other period. These two courts can have but one interest—the crowns of both may be said to be at stake; and it is reasonable to suppose, in such a situation, that their views are mutual. They can have no objection of jealousy or ambition, (the bane of all confederacies,) to mingle in their councils, or in the field.

These papers lay down the position of the French force on the right bank of the Oder, in the middle of the last month. The left wing was extended towards Thorn, on the Vistula; the centre was stationed at Posen; and the right was established on the borders of Silesia. The left is directed against the Russians on the Vistula; the centre against Poland; and the rear, in all probability, to watch the movements of the Austrians, and to guard against any surprize from that quarter.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

DEC. 5.—It is abundantly plain that Bonaparte dreads lest Russia by her greater local advantages, shall snatch from his paws the central parts of the Turkish monarchy; and that he wants by every mean of chicane or force, to obstruct her way, and leave the road clear and unembarrassed to himself. It is well known to Europe what he thinks of the independence of the Porte. Did he not declare to Lord Whiteworth, in his celebrated conference with that ambassador, that the Turkish Empire must soon fall to pieces? And was he not ready then to enter upon the partition of it? His extraordinary successes have since prompted him, it appears, to grasp at the whole. As it is very clear that it is only Russia, or rather Russia, and Austria combined, that can prevent the accomplishment, of these fatal designs by seizing upon the territories themselves, both of these powers ought to be encouraged to look for their indemnification in Turky, in lieu of any sacrifices which they may sustain in Poland, or elsewhere. Germany is now a forlorn hope. Should Russia and Austria, by laying open to Bonaparte the Turkish dominions, obtain the removal of his troops from Poland and Berlin, he would be able to march in one month to his ancient positions: thus would they only weaken themselves on the one side, without strengthening themselves on the other; and Europe to a still greater extent, would be laid at the feet of this disturber. As on Turkish ground, he would fight at so great a distance from France, and, excluded from the sea, with infinite disadvantages; and they, in the vicinity of their own dominions, with the command of the sea, would fight with infinite advantages; it is here, if any where, that we may hope a successful contest might be waged with him.

The mass of calamitous intelligence which it is our unhappy fate to communicate this day is beyond any thing that has preceded it in these times so fruitful in disasters.

The designs of the French were known at Hamburg thirty-six hours before they entered that city. The greater part of the English property was therefore embarked, and the vessels containing it were left in perfect safety.